Elphonzo Youngs Company, 'Phone Main 1858. 428 Ninth St. Groceries—Wholesale and Retail.

NO NEED to give a moment's thought to the quality of your TABLE SUPPLIES if you buy them at this store. They are the best to be had, else they wouldn't be here.

If you are observing Lent, or even if you are not, there are items in the following list that will interest you:

Norway Mackerel. Bright, fat and tender, 20 and 25c. lb

The finest packed, 25, 30 and 45c. a can

14-1b. box, 13c., 2 for 25c.

Gorton's Salt Mackerel. In cream sauce, 30c. size, now 25c.

Canadian Lobster.

Crab Meat.

Anchovy Paste.

Anchovies in Oil.

Snyder's Catsup.

Cod Fish.

Maple Sugar.

Best Imported Sardines.

Best Imported Sardines.

Smoked Sardines-Norwegian.

Full pint, 25c. size, 19c.; \$2.25 dos.

3-lb. boxes, 60c.; 2-lb. bricks, .25c.

Very large, thin-shelled nuts of delicious flavor; 35c. a poundt regular price, 50c.

Bailey's Extract of Clams.

Louisiana Creole Pecans.

Kippered Herring.

Best imported. 18c. a can; 3 for 50c. Duncasby Head Bloaters. Findon Haddock.

Columbia River Salmon. 15. 20 and 25c. a can. ½ lb. tin, special, 10c.

Dunbar Shrimp.
Dry packed, 15 and 25c. Russian Caviar.

Mackerel in Tomato Sauce.

Yarmouth Bloater Paste. 25 and 45c. a jar

Imported Herring.
Tomato Sauce, 18c. can, 3 for 50c. Thon Fish. Sturgeon Roe, 15 and 20c. a cau.

Blue Label Soups. Qt. cans, 25c.; \$2.75 doz. Reg. price, 30c. Green Turtle Meat.

California Peaches. Large cans, 25c. size, 18c.; \$2.10 doz.

Sweet Pickled Peaches.

Extra Boneless Bacon.

A DEMONSTRATION OF OUR E. Y. COFFEE. Call at our booth and sample it. Fresh roasted daily in our flame roaster on the premises.

Down Town, Near the Market.



*********** Women's Section.

Final Reductions on Furs.

Your choice of any small piece of fur in our entire stock at

331/3 per cent discount from regular price.

One \$175 Fur-lined Coat at - \$112.50 One \$550 Alaska Seal Coat at \$315.00 One \$450 Alaska Seal Coat at \$300.00

One \$385 Alaska Seal Coat at \$275.00 One \$185 Alaska Seal Coat at \$105.00

One \$185 Siberian Squirrel Coat, Ermine trimmed, at - \$125.00

One \$175 Dyed Squirrel Coat

And many other fur pieces, including sets, at proportionate reductions.



All My Excellent Stock of Hair Goods Greatly Reduced. \$3.50 and \$4.00 Switches now \$2.50 and \$3.00.
Gray Switches \$4.75 now \$3.00.
all prices. \$5.00 now \$4.00.
\$5.00 now \$5.50.
Lee's Hair Medicant. \$1. Restores gray hair to atural color—GUARANTEED. Prevents falling

S. HELLER'S, THE ST. N.W. John F. Ellis & Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Records, Cases, &c.

937 Pa. Ave. N. W.

-ALCOHOL-Evans' Drug Store,

STATION WAGONS. T. E. Y Oung carriage 464 466 Pa. av. B.W.

Special at the A. & P. Stores. Roust Beef, one-lb. cans...... IOC. Bartlett Pears, per can
Franco-American Potted Beef, per 7c.
Franco-American Soups, two sizes, 15c.
25c. and 6oc. lb. GREAT Atlantic and Pacific TRA CO. MAIN STORE, COR. TTH AND E STS.

Branches in All Parts of the City.

fell-20d Stands in All Markets.

Commissioner Biddle. He stated today that the special committee appointed by the Commissioners for the purpose of investigating alleys, courts and such places with view of recommending their conversion



Preserve Your Teeth! This Elizir represents years of study and research by Dr. VICTOR C. BELL,

Dr. Bell's Mouth Elixir

the Mouth. Purifying the Breath and Destroying the Germs which Cause the Teeth to Decay. Will Positively, Tighten Loose Teeth.

Dr. Bell's Tooth Powder

Sold everywhere.

American Dentifrice Co., New York.

Civic Center Discusses Pertinent Questions.

VITAL TO THE DISTRICT

Attorney Ralston Criticises the Gas Company's Plea.

MACFARLAND PRAISED CONGRESS

Number of Papers Read on Child Labor, the Water and Milk Supplies and Other Topics.

The meeting of the Civic Center at the public library, Mount Vernon square, last night was marked by the presentation of a number of papers pertinent to every resident and taxpayer of the District. The addresses were in the main reports from the various departments of the organization, covering the status of propositions of vital interest and bearing upon legislation affecting the District.

Dr. George M. Kober presided, and while that gentleman occupied the floor in the presentation of his interesting paper Commissioner Macfarland presided. These meetings of the Civic Center are fraught with much interest, and ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to attend.

Commissioner Macfarland supplemented his remarks on pending legislation in Congress recommended by the District Commissioners with some highly commendatory words of Congress, and, in passing, took occasion to say that there were very many of the gentlemen in that body who took a keen interest in the affairs of the District, and in securing the very best legislation for its interests. He thought that at times some of our citizens hardly judged Congress fairly, but he believed that those who had the closest association with members of that body were in the best position to know the real situation, and he felt justified in saying that the Congress generally signed to do the right thing by generally aimed to do the right thing by the District, and to secure to it the best egislation at its command. Turning to the topic of his address, Mr. Macfarland said:

This Congress breaks the record for so cial legislation for the District. Many of the measures which the Commissioners have long recommended have been passed So much was done at the first session that some thought there was little left to be done, but much has been done at this ses-sion, and we hope for more before the th of March.

"Last session we were given legislation and appropriations for dealing with insan-itary buildings, and widening alleys into streets, for reaching non-resident owners having nuisances on their property, egulating employment agencies, providing new juvenile court and probation system, a new poison and pharmacy law, an effec-tive compulsory education law, and some

governmental superivison of savings banks, among other things.

"This session we have been pressing chiefly permanent provision for the playground project, the child-labor bill, the regulating of so-called assessment life insurance, the better-registration-of-births bill, the registration of tubercules and and the project pr the registration of tuberculosis cases and other measures dealing with contagious dis-eases, additional inspectors to enforce the health, sanitary and food laws, and a bacteriological laboratory for our overworked diation of usurious brokers, and the legal investigation of titles, which is a condition precedent to the improvement of the Ana-

Gas Company's Plea Punctured. Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, in dealing with he subject of public service corporations, oaid his respects to the Washington Gasight Company and the street railways. Mr. Ralston spoke in a general way, but his remarks were both logical and force-

ful, and he held the close attention of his auditors during his entire talk. He showed by an indisputable array of facts and fig-ures that the plea of the gaslight com-pany as to impossibility of a reduction in the price of gas bears with it hardly suffi-cient conviction to impress the mind of a

'The Washington Gaslight Company was ts career actual cash was put up for its extension and development by the stock-colders to the extent of \$500,000. Assuming this to be true, we have the indisputable fact that \$500,000 represents all the actual

"At the present time the capitalization of the company is \$2,600,000. Therefore, at the lowest estimate, \$2,100,000 is the free and voluntary gift, a charitable gift, if you will, to the Washington Gaslight Company by the citizens of the District of Columbia.

What the Citizens Contribute. The par value of a single share of stock n the company is \$20. Its selling value is not content with their free gift of over a ket value \$7,800,000. In fact, taking every-thing into consideration, the real value of the Washington Gaslight Company's franchise approximates \$8,000,000. In ten years it has increased in value over \$3,000,000. Every new household—and this can easily be calculated—every new family of five persons that comes to Washington to live permanently represents an additional earnng power to the company of \$150.
"The Washington Gaslight Compa

that it cannot reduce the price of gas—so it says—but in the face of the market figires I have given you showing the steady face of that wealth piling up to such a tremendous and dangerous extent, let us not be told, unless we be children—and even hen it would be hard to swallow-that the Washington Gaslight Company is not able o reap ample profit with gas at 75 cents." Status of Water and Milk Supplies.

gestions to householders for precautions. man of the committee on public health was perhaps the first to point out the danger from typhoid fever infection by the use of rom typhold rever infection by the use of raw Potomac water, Dr. Kober said in part: "Suspicions that the typhoid bacillus may may travel all the way from Cumberland and infect susceptible persons in Washing-ton were confirmed as early as the winter of 1880-90 by studying the effects of the

of 1880-40 by studying the effects of the typhoid fever epidemic at Cumberland upon the prevalence of the disease in this city. The records of the health office show that during the epidemic from December, 1889, to April, 1890, the deaths from typhoid fever amounted to 74, as compared with 42 for the corresponding months of the previous year. Cumberland had about 45 deaths and 485 cases, this city had 74 deaths and about 740 cases, and yet the starting point of all 740 cases, and yet the starting point of all was the excreta of one patient, washed into a little run which empties into the Potomac about 300 feet above the pumping station at Cumberland. It is also a noteworthy fact that while the typhoid mortality has always been excessive in the last thirty years, and rarely below 45 per 100,000, it reached its maximum in 1890 during the Cumberland epidemic, namely, 104 per 100,000.

per 100,000.

"One of the first steps toward the purification of the Potomac water was the completion of the Lydecker tunnel and the construction of the Washington city reservoir. The latter went into service in 1902, and our typhold fever rate, which had fluctuated from 1885 to 1901 between 50 and 104 per 1897.

as low as 45, fell in 1908 to about 43, and has remained almost stationary ever since. At all events, there has been no decrease since the establishment of the new sand filter. Here we are confronted with the refilter. Here we are confronted with the remarkable facts that while the bacterial efficiency of the Washington plant is all that could be desired, the average number of bacteria in the effluent being only 29 per cent, as compared with 4,900 in the raw water, no apparent decrease in the number of typhoid fever cases has resulted during the first year of its practical operation. This would seem to indicate that the Potomac water since 1903 has not been as important a factor in the prevalence of typhoid fever as heretofore assumed, and that by increased storage and sedimentation completed in 1902 we already received much of the expected decrease incident to water purification.

"In the face of reasonable explanation the fact still confronts us that in spite of an fact still confronts us that in spite of an average reduction from 670 germs to 29 in the filter beds there has been no lessening in the typhold fever rate incident to filtration. This would suggest the possibility at least that seasonable and telluric influences have been exceptionally favorable for a large crop of typhold during the past year, and that the situation would have been infinitely worse had it not been for the efficiency of the filtration plant.

The Causes of Typhoid Fever.

"The causes of typhoid fever in this city are complex and varied. No one factor can' alone be held responsible for the undue prevalence, and in the prevention of the disease due attention must be paid to the removal of all factors likely to influence its spread. The writer believes that about 50 per cent of the cases are water-borne (well, river, spring and commercial waters), and this, too, in spite of the fact that he was the first to point out the agency of flies in the spread of the disease; about 15 cent of all cases are brought to the city from mountain resorts by returning vacationists; milk produced in typhold-ridden districts is probably responsible for 12 to 15 per cent of the cases, and the remainder, about 20 per cent, may be spread through the agency of flies, personal con-tact, the consumption of raw oysters and shellfish raised in sewage-pointed waters, or the eating of strawberries, radishes, celery, lettuce or other vegetables which have been contaminated by infected night soil. Hence the importance of careful washing of all uncooked food. Racial and social conditions evidently play an important role in the predisposition of the disease, and we have again to chronicle the lamentable fact that, as in my investigation in 1895, so during the past year the colored population contributed the largest percentage of victims, the rate for the latter class being eighty-three per 100,000, as compared with a rate of thirty-five for the white population. A rate of thirty-five is about the average rate of citles between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants, and is considerably be-low the average rate of Baltimore, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Denver, Indianapolis and a number of eastern and western cities. When we consider that our colored population amounts to over 95,000, and that a large proportion live under environments which lower their vitality and render them peculiarly susceptible to disease, we can appreciate the importance of careful attention to a general cleaning up of the city and the removal of insanitary factors wherever found. "Since 1880 335 public wells have been

abandoned because the water, after re-peated analysis, was found to be dangerous to health. Dr. Kinyoun, in 1895, demon-strated the presence of intestinal bacteria in twenty-eight out of eighty-one samples of well water and ten of spring water sub-mitted to him. A great many of the wells are in dangerous proximity to sewers and defective house drains, and the presence of intestinal bacilli and high percentages of chlorides and nitrates points positively to pollution with the wastes of human life. The rivers pollution commission more than twenty-five years ago advised the closing of all the wells in London but three, which were exceptionally placed.

View of Experts.

"Every expert is of the opinion that the bacterial efficiency of the Washington filtration plant has been rarely, if ever, exceeded elsewhere, and yet the hope is expressed that the recommendation of the engineers of the plant for the installation of a coagulating process in periods of great turbidity may be speedly acted upon. "In 1872 Berlin and Washington were alike in primitive methods of sanitation. Without adequate distribution of the water

wells. Without sewerage systems, both were alike supplied with makeshifts for the disposal of human excrets and waste wamon receptacle of garbage, ashes and house face and house drainage were conducted to the neighboring water courses. Since Ber-In began its system of sanitary improve 000,000 marks for a pure and ample water struction of sewers, the typhoid fever death inhabitants in 1872 to 4 in 1894; and the 1.000 in 1875 to 16.4 per 1.000 in 1904, while ington is still six times as great as that of reduced from 28.08 in 1875 to 19.20 in 1905. which is encouraging, considering the mixed

character of the population.
"In 1875 only 57 houses in Berlin were connected with the sewers, and the general death rate was 32.9 per 1,000. In 1885 there were 15,895 houses with sewer connections and the death rate was 24.4; the Washing-ton rate was 24.9. In 1895 the Berlin death rate was 19.8 and the Washington death

rate was 20.5. Milk Legislation and Sanitation.

"The importance of milk as an article of diet for all classes, but especially inbeen demonstrated that such hydra-headed diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria and cholera infantum have been disseminated in the milk supply and that typhoid fever epidemics have been thus caused and that tuberculosis and other infectious diseases and morbific agents. For all these reasons the production of clean, wholesome milk is considered today as one of the most important public health measures, and House bill 21670 provides the means by which this object may be accomplished. In April and May, 1898, Dr A. E. de Schweinitz of the biochemic laboratory of the Department of Agriculture examined thirty-one different many dairy wagons in Washington. others between 10,000 to 15,000, six between and 50,000, and the remainder more than 50,000 per ccm.; the average number 52,000. Hence it cannot be said that section It limits the number to 500,000.

is practically sterile, the average number of bacteria being less than 300 per ccm. By far the majority of germs gain access to the milk when the milking is done in a dusty stable or from excremen titlous matanimal. These germs multiply with aston-ishing rapidity whenever the temperature of the milk is above 50 Fahrenheit. A tem-perature below 50 Fahrenheit practically inhibits germ proliferation, and this object is easily accomplished by prompt cooling of the milk and keeping it at a temperature below 50 Fahrenhelt except as may be necessary in the process of pasteurization or the customer. This necessitates to be sure the use of ice whenever the temperature of the air is above 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and the producer very naturally argues that it involves increased cost of production.

Cause of Infant Mortality.

"The principal cause of infantile mortaldirty milk causing undue germ develop diarrhoeal diseases of children has been pure milk law in 1895, it will be seen that it is still very excessive.

"While there are other causes which determine frightful infantile mortality, such as climate, ignorance, poverty and bad housing conditions, none are more partment of Agriculture recently conducted at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Magruder, reveal an unsatisfactory condition of the milk farms which supply the Washington market and strongly suggest that not only our excessive infantile mortality, but also the undue prevalence of typhoid fever may be checked by the enactment of the proposed milk legislation. The department examined between October 27, 1906, and December 3, 1906, 372 samples of market milk, the average number of germs per com. be-

The Fashion Shop 402 SEVENTH STREET N.W.

Our determination to sell every garment on hand before the season closes is emphasized by the great price reductions made on every fall and winter garment in stock. Our great offer of

Wonderful Bargains

represents only this season's suits and coats, made in this season's styles and in this season's materials.

IN SUITS.

Our entire suit stock arranged in four great groups. None reserved. Choice of our entire stock. Not a suit in the entire assortment that sold for less than \$25.00, and some that sold as high as \$50.00 and \$60.00.

Group 1 \$13.75 Group 2 \$17.50

Group 3 \$20.00

Circup 4 represents \$50.00, \$55.00 and

\$23.50

IN COATS.

Our entire Fall and Winter 'Coat stock arranged in four great groups. None reserved. Choice of our entire stock. Evening Coats, Tourist Mixture Coats, Long and Short Black Broadcloth Coats. Not a coat in the entire assortment that sold for less than \$15.00, many at \$25.00 and \$30.00, and some as high as \$45.00 and \$50.00.

Group 1 represents \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$7.50

Circup 2 represents \$25.00, \$27.50 and \$30.00 Coats to close at \$13.75

Group 3 represents \$32.50, \$35.00 and \$37.50 Coats to close at \$16.50

Group 4 represents \$40.00, \$45.00 and \$22.50

The Shop For Women 402 SEVENTH STREET N.W.

WASHINGTON

NEW YORK

bacteriological examination of the water at the various dairy farms conducted by the Department of Agriculture, shows that but 19 out of 44 samples of the water contained less than 500 germs per cc. ence in rather large numbers of bacillus coll. The report signed by Secretary Wil-son states 'the bacteriological results of possibility of similar insanitary conditions obtaining at most of the dairy farms sup-plying the District of Columbia."

Playgrounds and Housing Problem. Mr. G. A. Weber of the municipal de partment presented a carefully prepared paper devoted mainly to two topics, the playgrounds and the housing problem in Washington. He said, in part:

"The playground movement is a new one in Washington. It started six years ago in the back yard of the neighborhood years ago it took the form of an organized all that was accomplished then was done by private effort. Two years ago the Commissioners took a hand in the movement and an appropriation of \$3,500 was obtained to supplement the private subscriptions for the maintenance of the grounds. Last year an effort was made to secure an appropriation for a playground house where children could gather for recreation during the winter as well as in the summer time. This proposition was rejected by Congress, but an increased ap-During this time the number of play-grounds increased from the one at the Neighborhood House in 1901 to twenty playgrounds in operation last summer. In the beginning the playgrounds were con-ducted without paid supervision, while in 1906 there were a supervisor and fifty-four teachers to look after the playgrounds. Of the playgrounds in operation last summer, thirteen were for white children and seven for colored children. Eleven were school playgrounds and nine were outdoor

playgrounds.
"It seemed clear to the members of the committee that if the playgrounds were to become permanent it would be necessary for the government to purchase the requisite sites. It was, of course, recognized that Congress would be unwilling to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to purchase at once all the sites that were visable to prepare a comprehensive plan for the location of playground sites for the whole city. A special committee was appointed to draw up the plan This com-mittee in turn appointed thirteen subcommittees, one for each school district, each having in its membership one member of the special committee, the supervisor of the schools of the District, an agent of the Associated Charities and one or more citizens of the school district.

Scope of the Plans. "As the idea of the committee was not

to prepare plans for the present only, but

for the future as well, it made an effort to ascertain what the minimum number of playgrounds would be that would accommodate a fair proportion of the chilplaygrounds, or one for each school dis-trict. In their proposed location due con-sideration had to be given to the density of the child population and the absence of play facilities such as large school yards, public parks and open spaces. As a result of this careful investigation, a recommensites will be but the beginning of the comprehensive system of playgrounds planned by the special committee. Menace to Health.

"One great evil that for years has been a menace to the health of the people of Washington is the existence of the dwel-

there, and thus the filth and disease germs which infest these houses are not only coninto our own homes. The enactment of a was agitated for many years by the com-mittee on the improvement of housing con-ditions of the Associated Charities. Finally, for the appointment of a permanent comhabitations. It is gratifying to know that since its enactment seventy insanitary dwellings have been removed with compar-

atively little expense and without a single "Another menace to the health and morals of the city is the existence of the closed alleys. Several investigations of the living conditions in these alleys have been conducted recently by the above-mentioned committee. The agitation resulting from been instrumental in the appointment by the District government of a special com-mission on the opening of inhabited alleys. This commission has already made reports recommending the opening into minor streets of a dozen of these blind alleys.

"A commission appointed by the District government is now at work revising the building laws of the District and much good is hoped for from its work. The improved housing committee is now making a compilation of the best building and sanitary laws of other cities, which is intended to serve as a basis of suggestion for future housing legislation." Child Labor and Consumers' League.

Dr. Henry J. Harris of the industrial department presented an interesting paper on the child-labor bill and the use of the Consumers' League label in Washington. Dr. Harris dwelt at some length on the first proposition and gave a graphic portrayal of the evils attending the employment of boys under the age of sixteen years from 6 o'clock in the evening until midnight. He pointed out the demoralizing influences which particularly beset the youthful messenger boys and cited many facts showing that it was not only injurious to the health of children, but exremely dangerous to their morals for their tionable quarters of the city. Dr. Harris called especial attention to the work of the National Consumers' League and en-joined the women of the city to assist the league in its commendable work of improv-ing the conditions under which their lines of goods are made by patronizing the firms that purchase of factories using the league label. He gave a description of the work of the league and presented some facts relative to the discoveries of that body in prosecuting its work. He spoke of the ing much, not only to improve the condi-tions under which goods are manufactured, but also to eradicate child labor from fac-

but also to eradicate child labor from factories.

"The special object of the National Consumers' League," he concluded, "Is to secure adequate investigation of the conditions under which goods are made, in order
to enable purchasers to distinguish in favor
of goods made in the well-ordered factory.
The majority of employers are virtually
helpless to maintain a high standard as to
hours, wages and working conditions under
the stress of competition, unless sustained
by the co-operation of consumers; therethen stricken out in the House. In the Senate, however, an amendment was recently proposed to the District appropriation bill restoring the \$75,000. This amendment passed the Senate yesterday, and I have the personal assurance of the member of the House who was responsible for its recent rejection that he will not oppose the appropriation this time. We are therefore hopeful that the appropriation will go through, and, of course, it is the plan of the Washington Playgrounds Association that the purchase of these two or three districts and appropriate the series of the consumers to find out under what conditions that the purchase of these two or three districts appropriate that the district appropriation will go the Washington Playgrounds Association of consumers to find out under what conditions that the purchase of these two or three districts appropriation will go the consumers who seek the cheapest markets, regardless how cheappess is brought about, and that it is, therefore, the duty preduce names and kidney trouble.

tions the articles they purchase are produced and distributed, and insist that these conditions shall be wholesome and con-sistent with a respectable existence on the

At the conclusion of the addresses the report of the nominating committee was sub-mitted and adopted, as follows: Dr. George M. Kober, president; Max West, secretary; John H. Dynes, treasurer; W. C. Dodge, J. Dr. Robert Reyburn, Charles E. Edgerfon, Prof. J. W. Chickering, members of the

HILLSDALE CITIZENS. Local Self-Government Indorsed by

council for terms of three years.

Village Association. The meeting of the Hillsdae Citizens' Association last Wednesday evening in the Baptist Church on Sheridan avenue was largely attended and many took part in the

tary reported that the Commissioners been notified of the condition of Sol and Thomas streets and a reply received District. The matter was referred to A. J. the Commissioners had replied relative to the condition of Stevens avenue at its intersection with Wade avenue, and that the supervisor of road work in Hillsdale would have the avenue improved as soon as the

ington Citizens' Association providing for a limited local government for the District met with the approval of many citizens, but was amended in several minor particulars, notably with reference to an educational qualification only for voters, instead of coupling such qualification with property ownership, as in the original, and in this form the association adopted it.

A bill providing for the construction of a road along the south bank of the Anacostia

Steel Company, at Glesboro, and Howard

The resolution passed by the West Wash-

unanimous sentiment that this road should Rev. C. H. Young, pastor of Campbell A. address before the members of the associa tion on "Good Citizenship." J. R. Harris spoke along the same line.

King of Trees

White Pine Comes Into Prominence as Nature's Cough Cure.

The stately pine tree growing in the solitud the Eastern mountains holds the proud distinction of yielding to the human race a greater variety and more meritorious medicines than any other plant n the vegetable world.

use by the doctors all over the world and highly nucous membranes and their great healing qual-

declared it is without an equal for the speedy re-lief of acute colds and coughs and all manner of throat and lung trouble. The original formula used and now generally prescribed is as follows: "One-half cunce of Concentrated oil of pine; two